BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2070] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

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[403]

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LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [400]

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieutenant Carstairs.

DEPARTURES.

None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Eden-hall, Mazagon, on Saturday the 3d inst. the Lady of Matthew DeVitre Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 29th of April last, at her House in Harley Street, in the 79th year of her age, Colin, Relict of the late James Baillie Esq., of Invernesshire, North Britain, and M. P. for Horsham.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2d Brig Neptune. William Wittleton Master, from Port Glasgow 8th May.

Passengers.—Lieut. and Mrs. Carstairs.

Sept. 4th, Persian ship Munsoory, Mulna Ebraham Nacquedah, from Bushire, 26th July touched at Muscat.

Passengers.—40 Persians.

Do. Ship Seena Futta, Seena Alley Nacquedah, from Mocha 21st Augt. 1831.

Passengers.—Pilgrims.

DEPARTURES.

2d Brig. Nassry, Syed Zane, Nacquedah to Surat.

3d The Hon'ble Compy.'s Sloop of War Clive, E. W. Harris Commander, to Macca6.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Elizabeth and Jane, Gipsey, Majestic, and Neptune.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck Sultan, and John Adam.

ARAB.—Fazarabany, Fazel Currim, Futtay Raymon, SEENA FUTTA.—and Munsoory.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.

Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.

Do. Do. *Sloops of War*— Elphinstone,

PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.

BRAZILIAN—Amizade.

AMERICAN.—Nereus.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1831.

We understand letters were received on Saturday last from Dapoorie, stating that the Governor was seriously indisposed; later accounts we are happy to add however, mention that His Lordship was much restored, and is rapidly getting well again.

By the arrival of the Minerva at Madras we have received a file of the Atlas newspaper up to the 7th of May, the contents such as they are, have been anticipated by the late arrivals here, and we only notice their receipt from having extracted largely, even at this eleventh hour, the opinions both pro and con, of the leading London papers on the Reform question.

The late Elections, should the statement we published in Saturday's paper regarding the result, prove true, may be considered as having put an end to the question for ever, for although the ministerial majority should turn out less than was stated as is likely to be the case, yet not a reasonable doubt can now be entertained as to the measure being carried through the lower House, by something more than a mere majority.

In the upper house in which the hopes of the Anti-Reformers are now centered, the number of those directly interested against the Bill it is well known amounts only to about eighty, while those who follow the current of the times are sufficiently numerous, if we may judge by the division upon the Catholic question, to give as large a majority upon the other side, as they did upon that occasion.

The prospect thus afforded of terminating a state of things which must stop in a great measure all the important business that would otherwise come before the house, is particularly gratifying now that the expiration of the Bank, and East India Company's charter is drawing near, and the attention of a parliament unfettered by the spirit which defeated some of the best measures during the last session, will we trust, be soon devoted to the momentous interests connected with those two subjects.

To the information already published respecting the plague at Bagdad, we have much pleasure in adding the following extract from the Journal of the Reverend H. N. Groves, from 26th April, to 6th June, 1831 at Bagdad.

On the 26th the waters had completed a rise of nearly thirty feet above the low mark, and had entered the Court Yards, and Serdaubs, or low summer appartments of the Palace, all the houses on the river face, and fifty yards beyond, rising four feet over the level of the ground. Many houses were thrown down, among which a part of the Residency; and such mortality occasioned by the plague, that horses and other Cattle were loosed from their pickets, and wandered about the streets; plunder of all sorts of public and private property which had defied the innundation commenced; and the Pacha offered large sums to any who would man the Residency Yacht, and remove him from the scene of distress, but in vain. On the 29th the water had sunk three feet; on the 30th the Pacha opened one of his granaries for public use. The plague unabated. 1st May still greater fall of houses, and a portion more of the Residency; as much of the property taken out from the ruins as possible, and guards hired to keep out thieves and protect the remainder. The houses in every direction deserted, stripped, and doors and windows wide open. The Damascus caravan suffered severely burying as many as six a day. Some of the passengers have gone to Hit, and some returned to Bagdad. 2d May, the Nawab Reisool Omerah, left Kazamein to fly to Bussora, but the boat grounded and he was obliged to return. Some fugitives towards Kermanshah are now returning, after having buried most of their party from plague, and suffered the extremities of famine; the decease still rages among their number. Water steadily sinking, but the plague unabated. May 3d not a servant of the Residency left alive, but one Chaoosh faithfully guarding the building, and who, out of thirteen relatives has one infant only left. Plague decreasing, those taken ill rapidly recovering, and fewer in number. 4th May. The new cases are few, deaths, less frequent; and the recoveries more numerous. Water carriers, too, seen passing for the first time after an absence of ten days; passengers also more frequent, and two or three Shops opened. 5th May, Coffee houses opened, and the diminution of cases rapid, ; not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole population carried off, of the Pachas Chief Georgians four only are alive. Many whole quarters are left without an inhabitant, and the inundations have destroyed a great part of the City. The town of Hillah on the Euphrates is depopulated. The Pacha pays largely for the removal of the dead from the streets and houses: and water is still dear and scarce. The plague is raging equally severe throughout the Pachalic, except at Kerbela. The Damascus Caravan, which had for weeks been waiting between Hit and Anah, has at length approached the City; but none of the passengers have entered it. May 6th the water this day much decreased; inhabitants appear more in the streets, and the convalescents appear moving slowly about in greater numbers, but the mortality is still great. May 7th. The Pacha has sent men all over the City to burn the clothes found in the streets. Dreadful as the plague has been, yet where only a few Members of families have been spared in the different quarters, they have constantly collected together in one house in numbers, and thus continued the infection till all were destroyed. From this date to the 18th May, the plague raged in the house of my correspondent, and prevented his continuing his remarks; on this day the drums and fifes of the regiments were heard for the first time. The Caravans of fugitives in different quarters were nearly destroyed by plague, heavy rains, and want of provisions, and aid of every sort. 19th, 20th, 21st May, The Pacha has been seized by the plague but is recovering; the general impression is that the contagion has ceased to exist; and a Caravan for Aleppo is on the point of departure. 21st May to 6th June. The water has entirely left the town; plague has totally disappeared: and a very few individuals in the Christian quarter only, remain shut up. Two of the Pachas wives are dead, and five only of his Chief Georgian servants are alive; new troops are recruiting to make up for the past casualties.

MADRAS.

The following notice of the appointment of Dr. Turnbull Christie of this Establishment, we copy from Jamieson's Philosophical Journal.

"*Geological Survey of Southern India.*—Dr. Turnbull Christie, who has been appointed to examine the geology of the presidency of Madras by the India Company, has left Edinburgh for our Eastern empire. He travels through France and Italy, and embarks for Alexandria; from thence he visits the Holy Land, Mount Sinai, sails down the Red Sea for Bombay, and from thence by land or sea to Madras. From the varied talent and information of this accomplished individual, his indomitable zeal and activity, and experience of eastern climate and travelling, we anticipate great accessions to our knowledge of the natural history of the various countries he visits. He takes with him a painter for the purposes of zoology, comparative anatomy, botany and geology, and a complete set of instruments for ascertaining the nature or the meteorological and hydrographical phenomena that may present themselves to his attention."

The following paragraph on the subject of letters sent to the Post Office in London, discloses facts which we imagine will be new to most of our readers:—

"*Money Letters without Directions.*—The Duke of Richmond, in evidence recently printed, respecting Post Office salaries, makes this extraordinary statement. Speaking of the salaries, his Grace says, "All will recollect the responsible situation of those men who sort the letters and the power they have of secreting letters, and converting the contents to their own use, which is very much facilitated by the negligence of the public. In the last year, in England alone, there were 940 letters (on an average upwards of *three a day*,) containing property to the amount of 6 645*l.* put into the office *without any direction at all!* In addition, several *bankers'* letters were *misdirected* to the *wrong town*, *five* of that number alone containing property to the amount of 13,833*l.*!" His Grace afterwards remarks that "the amount of money sent through the Post-office is very large indeed. On one of the days of the severe fall of snow, last winter, the Glasgow bag was brought into the Inland Office, and there was 12,000*l.* for one banker alone, *loose in the bag*—the letters had got wet, and the money had *dropped out!*" It is also a curious fact, though not stated in this evidence, that there are daily many newspapers, sometimes hundreds, put into the office without any direction; besides many letters without addresses, as well as without money." – *Mad. Gaz. Aug.* 24.

CALCUTTA.

MONS. JACQUEMONT.

We have received a letter from M. VICTOR JACQUEMONT, the French Naturalist, dated Cachemyr the 6th Ultimo, a few extracts from which may perhaps be acceptable to the numerous friends of that intelligent and enterprizing traveller, as well as to the general reader.

"I have been very successful in my journey since I departed from your territory. Runjeet Sing has shown me every attention; and afforded to my peaceable and studious progress (I fear this is more American than English; but recollect that my scanty knowledge of your tongue originated in a travel in America) every facility. Notwithstanding his protection, I have found some obstacles in the way of my reaching Cachemyr, on account of the little settled state of any rule in some hill districts which I had to pass through. I have been there temporarily deprived of my liberty, and put to ransom to redeem it, but the severe justice of Runjeet against the offender, and the great concern that he took in that affair, has made it quite a *bonne fortune* for me, inasmuch as it has convinced all the people of this country that I am not to be trifled with, without dreadful consequences. Nothing could throw more security, and more safety too, on the rest of my projected journey in his dominions than the circumstance of its having been once compromised.

I have seen much of Runjeet: and, being a private individual, I have seen him and conversed with him with all the freedom of private relations. I have been upon the whole pleased with him. He is extremely intelligent and to use a familiar English expression, he is very much of a *good fellow*. I have not experienced that it was so difficult, and many say it is even impossible, to make these people *entendre raison*. Of course, the Maharajah did not at first understand very satisfactorily my character. It is too far from the whole system of eastern civilisation; and he expressed some surprise at seeing me carried so far from my country, for the mere and self interested love of گیا ہے I told him "you have made a desperate, dubious and very expensive war for the possession of a horse (alluding to his latter expedition against Paishor.) Do you, believe my گیا ہے is not worth a horse, and all the horses in your stables?" and I am satisfied that he does no more entertain the least suspicion about me. I feel perfectly free—indeed I have more than freedom; the well-known partiality of the Rajah towards me gives me real power. I go wherever I please. I have but a desire to intimate and every thing in the way of escort, conveyance, supplies &c. is in readiness. Men do their best to please me that I may speak favourable of them to the Rajah in my correspondence. Runjeet has an extremely inquisitive turn of mind: he is very quick. The dull, slow, big phrases of official intercourse are death to him. He asks me about the air, the water, the earth, of the countries I visit. Curiously prejudiced by some scanty notions of Arabick *id est* of Greek natural philosophy, I indulge him in these theories, and so we go on, something like Seneca in his *quæstiones naturales*, a book full of wit and nonsense.

There are in Cachemyr evident traces of great revolutions of the earth, which are not to be observed in the other parts of the Himalaya that I have visited: its organic productions have a great analogy to those of the lower Kanaor, but the whole by far more European. Its beauty has been much overpraised, I dont speak, of course, by poets—it was their business, they feed upon it but even by M. Forster and my countryman Bernier. It is still the Himalaya where nature appears as aware of her greatest beauties, as she has been prodigal of them in the Alps and in the Cordilleas. The far-famed Lake is rather a large swamp, and it would disgrace any part of the Alps. The appearance of the City is very wretched; it is perhaps worse than an Indian city. The country is sinking fast down to the utmost misery: its fall is to be traced to the introduction of Islamism. But it has never been so rapid as since the overthrow of the Mogul dominion.

"I am the only European in this remote part of the world: but, thanks to Lord William Bentinck's kindness, I enjoy the greatest of European luxuries. I read the newspapers of my country which he forwards regularly to me. You may easily fancy the interest I find in them; your Calcutta papers, that reach me also through the kindness of some friends, are scarcely intelligible to me in their French politics, whenever they try to go close to particulars."—*John Bull.*

NATIVE PAPERS.

OUDE.—The Hakeem issued orders to Oseyally Khan, to seize the persons of the messengers of certain Sirdars, who attend the Court, and have spread a report, that his Majesty was displeased with him; but before those orders could be carried into effect, they escaped the vigilant eye of the pursuer. Some merchants of Hupengunge prepared a Complaint against the farmer of that place, for demanding from them a higher tax than they were in the habit of paying, in consequence of which, he was put under arrest. Khelauts were presented to Mohulall the son of Amritlall deceased to his wife. A communication of His Majesty's intention was directed to be made to the Brothers of his late Majesty and other frequenters of Court, that none but Prince Kewan Jah and Nabob Mahsonuldowlah, would, in future, be admitted in the Mahulserah and that all others must wait to see his Majesty at the Mahee Durwazah. Orders were issued that the Ameens and the Vakeels of the collectors, who attend the Court, must leave their conveyances at the first gate of the palace. Four month's pay was issued to the Soldiers the Husenee Pultun, and large sums of money were distributed amongst the females of the Kurums and other pensioners. Large collections of revenue are coming in into the Treasury.

DELHI.—His Majesty's health is quite restored. The Vakeel of Ameerkhan had an audience of the Resident and asking about the movements of the Right Honorable the Governor General, was told, that his Lordship

after coming to Delhi, will proceed towards Ajmeer, where his master may have an audience. Directions were given for the immediate repairs and furnishing of the Residency as the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and His Excellency Lord Dalhousie were expected here shortly.

MAHARAJAH RUNJEET SING.—It being reported, that Mr. Parson arrived at Maltan on the 25th June and intends leaving that place for Lahore by the 5th of July, a note was forwarded to Koor Khurg Sing to dispatch twenty five horsemen and one Elephant for that gentleman. The Maharajah asked the astrologers, the purpose of Mr. Parson's mission, whether it was to make more firm the friendship which now exists between the two Governments —to which they replied, that the question shall be solved after due consideration and calculations. Directions were ordered to be sent by the heads of the different Regiments to appear at Lahore with their respective Corps to receive Mr. Parson with the Military honors. Khoor Khurg Sing was directed to join the Maharajah and every suitable preparations were making to entertain Mr. Parson.—*Jaun Jehan Numah, 10th August,* 1831.

The following are extracts from Letters we have received from our late Editor; the particulars touching Rammohun Roy, may be interesting to his friends and the public.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 12, 1831.—We landed here a few days ago, (on the 8th,) after a passage of four months and a half; Rammohun Roy is in high health and spirits, but suffering some slight pain from an accident he met with at the Cape, owing to the gangway ladder slipping with him, by which he hurt his knee. I thought it would be well in a few days but he has not yet recovered from the effects of it. By the Croppers and Bensons, the kindest attentions have been heaped upon us in superabundant measure, and not only by them, but by their friends, and more especially those who like them are deeply interested about Indian affairs. Rammohun Roy, has been visited by all the first people here, and I am remaining a few days, in order to travel with him to London. It is impossible to describe to you, the sensation he has created here; new impressions of an engraved likeness formerly sent from India have been taken of him, and these are exhibited in every print shop in the place. We went on sunday to a Unitarian Chapel and were nearly one hour getting out of it, owing to the extreme pressure of the crowd: nor should we have then made our escape, if I had not induced the gentleman who was acting as my guide to get up on a seat and state publicly that Rammohun Roy, was suffering from pain in his knee, by standing so long; the crowd then gave way, and we effected our retreat. The East India committee here, of course, have given our friend a most cordial welcome. They contemplated giving him a public entertainment, which however was politely declined; and have today sent a deputation to wait on and congratulate him on his arrival, &c. We are tomorrow going to see the rail road to Manchester, with the Croppers, Bensons and some other gentlemen—to start at 7, and breakfast in Manchester at ½ past 8, (30 miles) stay some hours, inspect some large manufactories and be back here at two! On saturday morning we start by coach for London, in order to be in the House of Commons on the 3rd reading of the Reform Bill. On one point my communications with the East Indian Committee here and with many other gentlemen connected with trade are most encouraging; they all consider the question of the China Trade settled, although they expect a new charter *of government* will be granted to the Company. No one imagines for a moment that the Directors would refuse it although I think the Advocate General declared his opinion to R. R. before he left Calcutta, that if the China trade were thrown open, the Company would not accept a charter! *risum teneatis!*

Since I wrote the foregoing, the deputation from the East India committee have waited on R. R. and in reply to their address, he expressed himself very warmly in favor of Colonization and the abolishing of all the monopolies of the Company. After speaking, of the generally despotic character of their government, he concluded by declaring, that he could not quite go all lengths in wishing the unconditional refusal of the Charter; that he was not hostile to the Company, but rather friendly to them, in preference to the corruptions of Royal Colonial Governments, and with reference to abuses of the patronage, if left with ministers, provided they would accede to liberal modifications in their system of Rule, particularly improvement of their judical system, the free settlement of Englishmen, and abandonment of their monopolies and commerce; that if they did *not* accede to all this, he should be ready and willing to contribute his humble aid and cooperate in a zealous opposition to them. I find the general conviction to be, that the Reform Bill will be carried without a dissolution, the third reading (Committee) is fixed for the 18th.

Buckingham was here a short time ago giving lectures on his projected plan of a voyage round the world. It is expected, that Government will furnish a vessel. B. is sanguine as usual.

We are to pay a visit to William Roscoe, one of the most eminent men which England ever produced. He is now in his 78th year and owing to a paralytic affection has been unable for years to leave his house. In fact, although his mental powers are comparatively little diminished, his physical powers are almost destroyed; and the least exertion is sometimes enough to exhaust him for hours. He is quite excited at the idea of the learned Hindoos's arrival, and of course eager to see him. To three of his sons, I have already been introduced, and have received a kind and pressing invitation from them to accompany R. R. this evening.

I had nearly forgot to say a word about *Peter Gordon!* I see he has been examined by the Committee of the House of Commons and I had some conversation about him with some Members of this Committee. I was obliged of course to say that when in Calcutta he was decidedly *eccentric*, but that undoubtedly he had collected more *facts* illustrative of the internal system of Indian government, in various parts, than any man now existing perhaps, and that if he could be able to arrange and methodize, what he had collected he would be a most valuable witness. I was happy to learn however that the objection as to his eccentricity had been overruled; I suppose he may have recovered on the voyage and I hear that he completely *floored* Colonel B——, who had been brow-beating every witness adverse to the Company.—*Ben. Hur. Aug.* 18.

EUROPE.

THE POLITICIAN.

THE GREAT QUESTION, PRO AND CON.

STANDARD—The juncture in which we find ourselves is, we feel, too grave for excitement. There is something in the actual, certain, presence of tremendous danger which calms and braces the spirits, throwing men back upon their own minds, and whatever of wisdom and fortitude they meet there is their sole resource; such, we trust, will be the case with that party upon whose prudence and firmness (and devoted zeal is a point of prudence) every thing depends in this terrible crisis. Now, putting on the temper of zealous and determined men, how are the Tories to act? We assume at once that they will not despair of the destinies of this glorious Christian land; they have the promise, afforded by by-gone centuries, of the protection of Heaven for the country. They have the assurance that whatever may be the fate of states or dynasties, they who do their duty conscientiously and manfully shall not want their reward. The first step towards a great effort is, however, to weed out of our own breasts all selfish considerations. In this, as in all other cases of man's duty, conscience and policy speak in the same voice. If we are to embark conscientiously in a public cause, we must fling far from us all private regards. If a party is to act with effect, we must do the same. There are besides, however, mixed feelings, in part public, in part, though the least obvious part, private —as when we resent what we think public wrongs- and resent them the more if committed by those in whom we confided. But why waste words in describing indirectly what we mean, and we can at once show it in the very example. There are feelings of resentment existing in some honest men's breasts against Sir Robert Peel, and those who acted like him upon the Roman Catholic question; such feelings now cannot be otherwise than selfish. Let them be offered up at once upon the altar of our country; let the conduct of the anti-revolutionists, who opposed us upon that occasion, be forgotten at once and for ever, though ever be remembered the services of those, now the hope and head of the conservative party, who stood by the constitution. A new popish question has arisen; let us recruit our ranks even from those who have grown wiser by the experience of the past, and prepare us for the contest, under the guidance of those honoured leaders, of whose wisdom and power the past has given us proof, as well as of their fidelity. We will suppose the Tory party re-united—and we should, indeed, despair if we did not suppose it—what is next to be done? "Great efforts must be made in purse, as well as by personal exertions," are the words of the *Times;* "Lord Althorpe," says the *Morning Chronicle,* "must have a cheap election." Here we see the efforts inculcated as necessary to make a revolution. Here we see the Lafittes and Casimir Perriers and Orleans, of England, called upon to furnish their quota, to provide for the "glorious weeks" of England. We do not say that the proposed subscription is wrong in the abstract: on the other hand, we propose it for imitation. Whatever is done to overturn a government may be surely retorted for its preservation. One who understood public liberty well, and loved it as well as he understood it, Marcus Cato, said, that in a public cause, profusion, even to bribery, was a sacred duty—"Ne Catone quidam abnegante largitionem á republica fieri." We want, however, no criminal largesses; we merely put it to the anti-revolutionist party throughout the country, whether they ought not to meet the efforts of their opponents by similar efforts—by efforts which will be much lighter to the anti-revolutioniste, because theirs is the wealth of the country—and efforts which they ought to make with more alacrity, because they have most to defend. It is true that every one who has wife, or child, or occupation by which to live, or even the poor possession of life itself is interested to resist a course which must inevitably end in confusion and slaughter, if not interrupted in time; but the possessors of property will be the earliest and more certainly selected victims. The earliest, for tithes and dividends, including savings' banks and life assurances, will fall first; then, the great manufacturers and merchants—their story is told in Paris, Brussels, and Antwerp; next the landed gentry and farmers—that is, if land and farms be worth any thing after free trade, of which the authors of the revolution bill are the especial patrons, shall have run its full career. What madness, then, in clergy, capitalist, or farmer, to be now sparing of that which in a few months may be worthless, or worse than worthless—the only evidence of guilt—the passport to the lamp-post, as wealth commonly proves in revolutions. If, by want of funds, one Tory candidate from among the number who have been found faithful in this Parliament, be defeated upon the hustings, or driven from the hustings, or obliged to squander his own property in the contest, deep will be the responsibility, bitter the repentance, of those who, having the means to prevent such a loss, shall not prevent it. It is now idle to talk of a seat in Parliament as a step to wealth: it is, on the other hand, even where elections cost not a farthing, a certain expense; and are men to be expected to fling away that property, of which they are before God but trustees for their families, in desperate strife with a radical conspiracy and a Whig subscription? Well may they say of whom such extravagant expectations are entertained, "Revolution can bring but ruin. I will not anticipate my share of the general calamity, and devote myself for those who, exposed to equal danger, will not bear an equal part in the sacrifices necessary to avert it." Such a reply, however, we trust will never be provoked; but that, in this crisis of our country's fate, every Englishman will do his duty.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—What a strange contradictory set the anti reformers are! We have the Quarterly Reviewer, like Saint Perceval, standing up for bribery and corruption, and yet proposing to make it a ground of disfranchisement. "While, on the one hand (he says) it is annually declared by a resolution of the House to be a high breach of the privileges of the Commons, for a lord of parliament, to concern himself in the election of members of parliament, and by another to be 'highly criminal in any minister or servant under the crown directly or indirectly to use the powers of office in the election of representatives to serve in parliament;' it is nevertheless the practice, and as we contend, *beneficial* practice, for many peers and servants of the crown largely to influence such elections; that while on the one hand, the procuring the return of any member to serve in parliament by means of any gift or promise, is in the eye of the law a highly penal offence, it is at the same time a matter of perfect notoriety that seats in parliament are daily sold for money; and it may be maintained on grounds which we hold to be incontrovertible, that if seats were no longer to be obtained for money, the safe and beneficial working of the constitution would be most essentially endangered; and that so, through a strange and fortuitous combination of mutually counteracting powers, the vitality of the system is preserved by the continual infringement of the letter of its rules." Bribery and perjury, then, are to be prohibited by the letter of the law; but the constitution requires, nevertheless, the commission of bribery and perjury on a great scale. By-and-by we expect to hear that the letter of the ten commandments is given us expressly that we may violate them. We should like to have a commentary on the Bible by one of the numerous parsons who cry up the commission of bribery and perjury by wholesale, as indispensable to the working of the constitution. Yet this very reviewer, who advocates bribery, and the violation of the letter of the law, is still willing to concede disfranchisement in the case of proved delinquency. "We shall view it (he says) as a fixed and unalterable principle, from which no consideration of temporary expediency or party compromise ought to induce any man to deviate, that no existing franchise is to be forfeited —or even in any manner invaded or neutralised by sharing it among individuals, who at present have no pretence to such participation, except for some proved delinquency—or, at least, at the express prayer of the present possessors." Such are the Jesuitical principles of the boroughmongers! In such a maze of contradictions do men lose themselves when they wish to palliate wickedness and immorality. The robber of the desert goes directly to work; but the boroughmonger pillages by juggling with law and religion. The letter of the law is to be a dead letter when it suits his convenience, a living letter when he wishes to punish his enemies. But this age will not tolerate such juggling. Indeed, were such doctrines to be promulgated much longer, the people of this country would become necessarily the greatest scoundrels on the face of the earth. The success of all this juggling is only possible under gross ignorance. A nation cannot, with impunity, openly avow the necessity of guilt and crime.

POST—It must be felt by every man who is not a traitor in his heart, that it is his duty to exert himself to the utmost within his own sphere of association or of influence, to dispel the dangerous delusion in which some portion of the people of England are wrapped upon the subject of the ministerial Reform Bill; and here is no class of persons who must have a deeper consciousness of this duty than that of the honest and rational reformers. It is scarcely to be expected of the lower orders of the people that they should unravel for themselves the detailed enactments, and intricate contrivances, by which the real practical objects of this measure are studiously concealed from their view. And what must naturally be expected to ensue from the just indignation of this class of society, when they find, as every man who has read and considered the bill must know, they will eventually find, that they have been made the dupes of false and fraudulent pretences—that their enthusiasm has been artfully excited in behalf of a measure which, instead of extending, curtails their privileges —instead of yielding them additional security or protection, deprives them of much which they now enjoy instead of promoting, invades their dearest interests—instead of gratifying, mocks and frustrates every political wish they have expressed with any degree of steadiness or uniformity. These are questions which, before it be too late, we would implore all honest reformers seriously to consider. The ministers are pledged to the bill. They are striving by every means in their power to get into Parliament men as deeply pledged to it as themselves. We believe they will utterly fail. But suppose they should succeed. What, when their success has produced its necessary result—the enactment of this treacherous and fraudulent bill—are the honest leaders of reform to say to the beguiled and betrayed and insulted and indignant lower orders of the British people? It is an appalling circumstance connected with the present general election, that it puts the final seal upon a measure of which the people do not and cannot understand half the effects —or which the details, and in this case the practical operation depends wholly upon the details, have never been closely examined, except perhaps by the authors of the measure. But upon all general principles the author of any measure of so extensive a character ought to be suspected. There are also in this case special grounds of suspicion. The bill manifestly, in many of its clauses, has been formed with a view to increase the permanent Parliamentary influence of the party now in power. Is it not possible that the interests of the people may have been overlooked or betrayed? We put this question to honest and dispassionate reformers. We invite them to examine the bill scrupulously with reference to the practical operation of each of its clauses. We say that no honest man can promote the success of a ministerial candidate at the present election until he has done this. Let it not be forgotten that the privilege of deliberation upon the merits of the measure is not to be, and cannot be, allowed to the new Parliament, should ministers have a decided majority. And let it be seriously considered whether the assumption of infallibility with regard to this particular measure is justified by the general conduct of the administration, or whether it can be justly regarded as a claim to the implicit confidence of the nation in a matter of such awful importance.

HERALD—There are those who pretend to be friendly to some undefined sort of reform, but who advise the people not to shackle, as they call it their representatives with specific pledges. This is an insidious advice. Clear, distinct, and unequivocal pledges should in every instance be demanded, to support the particular bill of reform by which the late Parliament was tried and found wanting. Did not the King declare that he dissolved Parliament for the purpose of giving the people the opportunity of expressing their opinion, constitutionally and authentically, on that very bill? How then can the people convey to the throne their express wishes in favour of the measure, unless they elect representatives who are specifically pledged to support it? There are other questions of great moment, on which certain and distinct pledges, admitting of no subterfuge or evasion, should be obtained from the candidates before a real reformer votes for any one of them. We need scarcely remind the electors of retrenchment and economy, because we think the pressure of taxation and distress will suggest these topics. But there is also the foul stain upon our morals and civilization of slavery in our colonies—the prolific source of degradation and crime, which cannot be too soon cleaned away from every portion of the soil of a Christian empire. There is, besides, the state of the criminal law, which requires, the improving hand of a judicious reform, that its sanguinary spirit may give way to a more intelligent and moral principle of legislation; and there is likewise the important question of Chancery reform, in effecting which Lord Chancellor Brougham will need the assistance of an honest and elightened House of Commons

GLOBE—If there are rich men (and no doubt there are) who think the Reform Bill will be mischievous to the country, it is highly creditable to them to subscribe largely from their private fortunes to support the election of persons who they think will efficiently oppose the great change. We admit, also, that reformers who have money to spare will do themselves less honour by snarling at these instances of mistaken patriotism, than by imitating their example. The reformers of Manchester have not imitated, but nobly anticipated the necessity of imitating it. The only question is, how the contributors of the rich reformers will be most effectually made. Generally speaking, each man will be able to bestow his money with the greatest effect in the towns or counties where he has also knowledge and influence. The people of Manchester intend in this manner to secure the triumph of the cause in Lancashire, and perhaps in some of its boroughs; the people of Leeds, and the other great towns in Yorkshire, will perhaps have enough to do in their own county; but there are many reformers throughout England who will not be called on to spend money in this way, because there may be no contests, or not expensive contests, in the places with which they are connected. Under these circumstances, a central fund, to bear aid to those places where the local means of the reformers are not sufficient, has been suggested, and, we are glad to find, is under the consideration of men whose names would give confidence as to its management. But let no one defer aiding local committees wherever he can do so with confidence that his aid will be bestowed. It must be not by any general committee merely, but in guerilla warfare, and by (constitutional street fighting in every village and town, that the borough-holders must be destroyed.

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TIMES.—We find, in effect that the leading boroughmongers are subscribing vast sums, and manœuvering with skill and perseverance, to prevent the nation, if they can, from answering that appeal which an upright Sovereign has made to its wisdom and virtue. It is necessary that science in this instance should be opposed to chicanery; committees of the most experienced and most earnest reformers must be forthwith constituted throughout the whole kingdom, in every county, city, town, and borough; that bankers should be named in London to receive and account for whatever sums shall be subscribed in aid of a general fund for promoting the election of friends to the bill of reform. It is necessary that hand-bills should be scattered through the whole community, stating clearly, and it may be done briefly, the advantages of reform over no-reform; that the nation has been hitherto existing under one prodigious lie, holding out to the world that it had a share in framing the laws by which it was governed, when it had no such share—boasting that it sent 658 representatives to Parliament, when the majority of those who composed the Parliament were not its representatives—pretending to be a free and independent people, when it was a body of kicked, and trampled, and plundered slaves. The benefits of a reformed Parliament may, indeed, be expressed in a few words but no imagination can embrace their amount, nor ingenuity calculate their value. By it 500,000 Englishmen—having intelligence, having property, and by virtue of both a stake in the welfare of the country—will be added to the efficient force of the state. By it every man who has a good house over his head, or a breadth of land capable of supporting his household in decency, will have the privilege of choosing these whom he may prefer as his own trustees for the protection of his person and property. By it every member of Parliament will be made responsible to the public, and not to an individual master or patron, for his votes. By the new plan of reform in Parliament a man known to be a knave, or not known to be any thing better than a fool, a very ignorant, or idle, or silly, or disreputable, or insignificant person, will find the door of the House of Commons locked against him, although he may be the son, or brother, or tool, or toadeater of a lord; so that every candidate must bring forward some claim or other to distinction, on the score of personal merits. Hence it follows, that the great mass of titled or untitled rubbish, which now fills the back benches of the House, and is no other than a nuisance to the country, will be entirely got rid of; and that none can have a chance of becoming a representative of the people, who is not chosen because of some capability of doing the business, and enforcing the opinions and serving the interests of those who elect him. One circumstance it is most important to mention. The boroughmongers have circulated, with astonishing industry, a report that all the potwallopers and others who have not freehold or copyhold worth 10*l.* a year, or a leasehold interest of 50*l.* a year, or who do not rent a house rated at 10*l.* annually, are to be at once disfranchised. This is a monstrous falsehood. Not a human being, who now enjoys the right to vote for county, city, or borough, will ever be disturbed in that enjoyment during his natural life. Even the sons and apprentices of existing freemen, with no other title but birth or servitude, are to be invested with that valued power. Non-residents only will be compelled to surrender their vote for the place which they do not inhabit, and to accept, in exchange for it, the elective franchise where their residence happens to be fixed. The great and important character of the bill is, that it redresses wrongs, and takes from wrong-doers all future capacity to injure; while at the same time, it confers rights on all who heretofore had been excluded from them; and excludes none who are justly entitled to the exercise of constitutional power.—*Atlas, May* 1

MEETINGS.

WESTMINSTER.—A very numerous meeting of the electors took place on Monday, to address the King, in gratitude for the assertion of the royal prerogative in the dissolution of Parliament by the King in person. The hustings were erected in front of Joy's hotel, and the area of the market was crowded. The High Bailiff, attended by the members and electors, took his place on the platform at half past one. The High Bailiff stated his conviction of the necessity of reform, reminded the meeting that ministers were pledged to stand or fall by it; that seeing the indisposition of the late Parliament towards the measure, the had advised the King, and his Majesty had followed that advice, to dissolve the Parliament. They met to offer their thanks to his Majesty. Mr. G. Hume. of Long-acre, moved the first resolution. "They saw," he said, "for the first time, the Monarch exercise his prerogative for the advantage of the people. If the opponents of the measure were successful there were but three alternatives, and to one of them he would not look, for he could not glance at the green fields and peaceful glades of his native country, without shuddering at the bare possibility that they might one day be deluged with the blood of their innocent inhabitants;" the other two alternatives he did not mention. He read the following resolution :—.

That this meeting, impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the decisive measure adopted by the King is dissolving a Parliament hostile to the cause of reform and the just rights and liberties of his subjects, do convey to his most gracious Majesty their sincere and heartfelt assurances of affection and loyalty to his person, in an address, signed by the High Bailiff on behalf of the meeting, which it shall be requested of Earl Grey to present to his Majesty.

Carried unanimously; as was the addressitself.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

SIRE.—It is with a profound feeling of affection and loyalty to your Majesty's person and government, that, on the present great and momentous occasion we, the electors of the City of Westminster, approach your Majesty, to tender unto you our heartfelt gratitude for the firm, wise, and constitutional use of the royal prerogative which it has pleased your Majesty to make in proroguing and dissolving the late Parliament. In common with a large majority of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, we entertain the cheering and ennobling hope, that, by this grand constitutional deed, the way is prepared for breaking down for ever the barrier which obstructs the free course of the Monarch's patriotic wishes in behalf of his loyal people; and that, regaining our constitutional rights, we and our posterity, feeling deeply that we shall be indebted for the same to noble efforts of a patriot King, shall ever hold dear and sacred the name and memory of your most excellent Majesty. That your Majesty may, however, live long, to reign happily over a free people, is the ardent prayer of every good and loyal subject.

Sir F. Burdett said he had often met the electors when it was necessary to call down public vengeance on the abuse of power. He now came to join their expression of gratitude to a patriot monarch; to the King not of a faction or a party, but of a people. [Some one in the crowd called out "Put on your hat," which the baronet instantly did.] This King had placed the crown on his own head, and it was only necessary to support his prerogative. There must be no more party spirit—no more party names—all must unite to strike terror into the hearts of the boroughmongering faction, and put an end to the power they had so long possessed. He dwelt at some length on the bill, and the effect of its provisions. He called on the reformers to aid the efforts of their friends by subscriptions, as had been done by the opponents. Let every man subscribe even 6d., or 1d., and the sum would be larger than that of the anti-reformers. He had several extracts from electioneering advertisements and placards, to prove that all parties now declared themselves, at least, moderate reformers. The hon. baronet defended ministers from the charges of their enemies, and sat down amid loud cheers. Mr. Hobhouse reminded the reformers of the times when their numbers were thin, and of the contrast now, when the King, a majority of the aristocracy, and the whole of the people, were declared reformers. The people had been told that they were not fit for liberty. More so he thought they must be than those who had lately given a specimen of moderation of a kind the most extraordinary. He alluded to Sir R. Peel, who, it was said, had subscribed 50,000l. or 100,000l. to secure the return of members who could speak his sentiments. "He hoped electors would be found who would take his money and vote against him afterwards." He hoped the great duke near the Strand would give every freeholder of Northumberland a glass of beer and a cut of beef, and that they would then go in a body and vote for the popular candidate. He ridiculed the idea that the King, his ministers, one half of the Parliament, and the people themselves, were in a conspiracy to deprive the people of their liberty The press was a still greater conspirator. But the charge, after all, was like that of a conspiracy in the jury box to declare a felon guilty. He hoped the electors would not sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, but seize the opportunity to secure, for the first time, a House of Commons which would fairly represent them. A resolution, to return Sir F. Burdett free of expense, as usual, was then unanimously agreed to, and another, recommending a similar course to other electors. A vote of thanks to the High Bailiff was then voted, and after three cheers for the King, the meeting separated.

Similar meetings were held at Southampton on Saturday, and at Sheffield on Monday.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A Court was held on Thursday, at which the reform committee's report was read, and resolutions agreed to, expressing gratitude to the King for his appeal to the people on the great question, and hoping for unanimity in the friends of reform at the approaching election, and the absorption of all private feelings in the general aim.

The Lord Mayor announced his belief that if the invitation to the King was now repeated, his Majesty would accept it. A committee was appointed to wait upon the King with the invitation, and, in case of its acceptance, to solicit leave to lay their wishes before the Queen for a similar favour.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—The proceedings against Mr. Scales proceeded. He was accused of killing sheep for the Jews in a Christain manner, and of reciting an ode to a dinner party after eleven o'clock at night—of a desire for Bible burning—and for selling sheeps heads on Sunday mornings. The case for the prosecution ended. Mr. Alley protested against the competency of the Court, and refused to call witnesses for the defence. The case will be concluded next court day. In the mean while Mr. Scales is without a gown, and Portsoken without an alderman.

CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—There was a public examination of the children at the Mansion-house on Wednesday. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of London, Llandaff, Gloucester, and Nova Scotia; the Dean of Hereford, the Master of the Charter-house, the lord mayor, sheriffs, &c. The children, in their appearance, and by their answers to the examinants, gave unmixed gratification. The Bishop of London addressed the company in favour of the funds of this most useful charity.

LOYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.—A meeting was held on Thursday, at the Crown and Anchor, Sir F. Burdett in the chair; when resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to aid the cause of reform by a general subscription. The metropolitan central committee is composed of—Sir F. Burdett, Sir G. Phillips, J. Smith, J. Barnett. T. W. Coke, R. Sharpe, J. C. Hobhouse, J. Birch, J. Crawford, J. Blackburne, Esqs. Treasurer, G. Grote Esq; Sub-Treasurer, W. H. Ord, Esq. The following bankers were then appointed to receive subscriptions: Messrs. Robarts and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, Mansion-house-street; Messrs. Bouverie and Co., Haymarket; Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East; Messrs. Cox, Biddulph, and Co., Charing-coss. The subscriptions to be paid to the account of the treasurer, and all communications to be made to the permanent committe sitting at the Crown and Anchor. It was stated that sums from sixpence to several thousand pounds had been already subscribed, although many individuals, for some reason or other, objected to the publication of their names.—*Atlas, May* 1*st.*

ILLUMINATIONS.

It had been announced on Monday morning that a general illumination should take place that evening. At four o'clock on that day there was posted, at the Mansion House, a direction to postpone till Wednesday this public demonstration of gratitude to the King for the exercise of his prerogative in the dissolution of Parliament. There was, therefore, but a partial illumination on Monday, but on Wednesday it was general and very brilliant. The devices were not much varied, not always appropriate, but the crowded streets showed the joyous effect they produced on the people. The quietaristocratical streets at the westend were very thinly lighted, and the demolition of glass in consequence was more in favour of the glaziers than of the free exercise of opinion. Several empty houses shared in the demolition. The club houses were distinguished sufferers. In Cockspur-street, St. James's, Pall-mall, and particularly at Northumberland-house the effects of the popular hostility were most evident. Persecution, however, is more likely to make bigots than converts; and though the demolition at the offices of the *John Bull* and the *Morning Post* equalled that at the *Courier* office on a former similar occasion, we do not expect to see conviction impressed by such means, nor can we palliate violence on either side in a great national struggle of which the end is not yet clearly visible. There were crowns and stars in profusion as usual, in gas, and in variegated lamps; festoons of lamps, wreaths, and the royal initials struck the eye every where. "The King," "God bless the King," "Reform," "The King and Reform," were combined in almost every possible variety. "Liberty of the Press," "The People Triumph," and "The King: deserve him," were among the mottos. Transparencies of the King and Queen were exhibited at the Strand-house, and in other places, but the transparencies were few and poor compared with those we have seen on former occasions. "The King and the People for ever" was inscribed on an occasional streamer, and the Union Jack, with the word "Reform," was by no means uncommon. Bad poetry was, as usual, abundant: here is a specimen for the entertainment of our readers in the country:—

May England's King
Enjoy a nation's praise,
And Heaven's blessing
Peace and length of days.
Hail! friend of virtue,
Patroness of Trade;
God bless our Queen,
The royal Adelaide.

This, we undertake to pledge ourselves, was not intended, much as it may resemble them, to be an imitation of Sternbold and Hopkins. The word "Victory," in white lamps, graced the corner of Catherine-street. The crown, as the light of a beacon, or the people's Pharos, conveyed more meaning than any thing we saw. There was a large transparency over an oilman's shop of the King and Queen seated in Neptune's car drawn by Tritons. Each of the theatres had a loyal device. In Fleet-street were exhibited a gallows, rope, and cat-o'-nine-tails, inscribed "Compensation for the boroughmongers, Charles-street gang, traitors." An antique and beautiful banner was an interesting object, in infinitely better taste, and was more chastely greeted. There were abundance of anchors, and the word "William" at full was often coupled with "Reform." A lady and gentleman dispensing bread to an orphan family was greeted with sympathetic cheers as the crowds passed it in Fleet-street. In Chancery-lane was a portrait of his Majesty pointing to Magna Charta. "Public peace and domestic happines," around, a crown, in Ludgate-hill, was much admired. The Bank and the Mansion-house were splendidly illuminated. A seventy-four, in Threadneedle-street, with "Reform" on her stern, and the motto "Englands best bulwark," collected crowds of admirers. All the banking-houses in Lombard-street were illuminated. At the Duke of Northumberland public-house in Worship-street, the portrait of his grace on the sign was covered with crape, while the house was brilliantly illuminated. In Paul-street was a naval engagement between the frigate "Rotten Borough" and the first rate "William the Fourth," in which the former is blown to pieces, and fragments of the wreck are floating about, inscribed "Gatton, Old Sarum," &c. The Borough and the banks of the river were very generally illuminated; as were Pimlico and the lower parts of Westminster, and all the suburbs. Bands of music, the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, shouts, and the discharge of rockets, expressed the triumph of the populace. A car, drawn by a white horse, adorned with banners and laurel leaves, and illuminated with portable gas, preceded a chorus of voices chaunting "God Save the King," produced a very happy effect. In the outskirts many villas were ornamented in a very elegant manner, the trees bearing rich crops of variegated lamps. Glass was broken at the houses of the Dukes of Gloucester, Wellington, Northumberland, and Newcastle; the Marquises of Londonderry, and Cleveland (a reformer!) Earl Jersey, and the Bishop of London; the Literary Union, University, United Service, Athenæum, Oxford, Cambridge, Alfred, Crockford's, and the Guards Club Houses; Sir R. Wilson's, Fraser's (Magazine), Messrs. Goldney, Joshua, Gill, Lenden, Bennett, &c., Regent-street; Poland and Ward, Strand; Grange, Dove, Hailes, Millar, &c., Piccadilly; Haywood, Bell, and Wakely, Oxford-street; Corbyn and Co., Holborn. In Waterloo-place, York-street, St. James's, Vere-street, Cavendish-street, Devonshire-street, there was considerable damage; in some instances every pane demolished.

The police magistrates on Thursday were engaged in the investigation of these offences. At Marylebone J. Davis was ordered to find bail for breaking the windows of the Duke of Newcastle and injuring the police who defended his grace's person, and that of Lord Kenyon, from the fury of the prisoner and his associates. Stones, says the *Herald*, were carried about from street to street in a cart, and penny-pieces used in the work of destruction. The illuminati suffered with the oscuri from private pique as much as politics, says the same writer. At Bow-street several lads were detained for throwing stones and pence (!) at the Duke of Northumberland's screen windows. A party who dined with his grace were much alarmed, and retired by Scotland-yard. At the Mansion-house the Lord mayor had a few trifling cases of like kind; his Lordship said that he, too, had been complimented with a penny-piece thrown through one of his windows, which he attributed to some one above the mob. The parties pleaded that they were reformers, but his lordship thought that aggravated their crime; they were remanded. At Guildhall similar charges were made, and like punishments inflicted. A watchman received the commendations of the magistrate for chalking the back of a person who was too deep in the crowd to be taken, as a mark to his fellow-constables to hook him if he ventured in the shallows. Alderman Scholey is reported in the *Herald* to have said, "If every watchman and constable would carry a bit of chalk in their hands on such occasions, it would deter many persons from doing any mischief." Here is sagacity! Thieves can carry chalk too, and an honest man's back will retain a mark as well as a rogue's.—*Atlas May*, 1.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG—*April* 9 *The St. Petersburg Gazette* contains the following:—

UKASE TO THE DIRECTING SENATE.

"Already, at the first breaking out of the insurrection in the kingdom of Poland, expecting that it would not fail to influence weak minds, ready to be misled to disturb, by illegal and visionary motives, the public tranquillity in the provinces which the Russian empire had recovered from Poland;

"We, always attentive to the welfare of our faithful subjects in those Governments, addressed ourselves to the Nobility, as the most considerable class among the inhabitants, and expressed the hope that they would use all their efforts, under the existing circumstances, to prove their fidelity to us and to the country, and a firm zeal for the general good.—Our expectations were almost every where realized. The Nobility of the Governments of Grodno, Wilna and Volhynia, hastened to express to us, through the provisional Military Governors, their unalterable sentiments of devotedness, and immediately afterwards proved, by deeds, how ready they were to give their property and their exertions to provide for the manifold and great demands for the supply of the army. The greater, therefore, is the sorrow with which we now learn that a band of ingrates, not worthy to be called Noblemen, disregarding their oaths and lately renewed vows of fidelity, have had the audacity to disturb the public tranquillity in the circles of Telsch, Schawel, and Rossieny, in the Government of Wilna. We are firmly resolved to inflict on them the exemplary punishment which they deserve, and which we hope will cause the wavering to reflect, and the misled to return to the obligations of their duty and their oaths.

"We ordain,

"1. All Nobles (or Szlachti) taking part in the insurrection, and offering an armed resistance to the legitimate authorities, are to be tried by Court-martial, according to military law, and the sentence to be carried into execution on being confirmed by the respective commanders of detachments.

"2. The landed property of such criminals is to be confiscated, and the revenues to fall to the Treasury of the Invalids.

"3. With respect to all male children to

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those Nobles punished for the crimes specified in the first article, our further pleasure is to be hereafter taken. The children of those who describe themselves as Shlachti, without being able to give satisfactory proofs of their quality, are to be received as military cantonists.

" 4. Persons of inferior rank, taken with arms in their hands, to whatever province they may belong, are to be taken as recruits, and to be sent into the Siberian battalions of the line.

" 5. Their male children are to be taken as military cantonists.

" 6. All those convicted of homicide during the course of the disturbances are also to be judged according to military law.

" 7 Persons of low rank, who have been induced to join the insurgents by threats, or in obedience to the orders of their landlords, if they lay down their arms, and return to their homes, are to be pardoned.

(Signed) " NICHOLAS.

" St. Petersburg, April 3."

St. Petersburgh, April 11.—His Majesty has been pleased to address the following Rescript to the Senate :—

" In consequence of the troubles which have broken out in some districts of the Government of Wilna, we think it necessary to declare the Government of Courland, adjoining those districts, in a state of war, and we confer on the Governor-General, Lieutenant-General Baron Pahlen, authority to act in that Government with all the powers and prerogatives of the Commander of a detached corps of the army in time of war, in order to repel all attempts which the rebels might make against the said Government, and to maintain there good order according to the laws.

" The Senate will immediately take the necessary measures to communicate this our decision to those whom it may concern."

PORTUGAL.

Extract of a private letter of the 17th instant from Lisbon :—

" Three motives are assigned for the obstinacy of Don Miguel in refusing to give satisfaction to France :—1. The encouragement which he daily receives from the Court of Madrid—2. The influence which the Bishop of Viseu exercises in the Council, where he maintains that Don Miguel should not yield to a revolutionary Government—3. The fixed idea of all the ministers of Don Miguel, that France is not disposed to go to war with Portugal on account of a student of medicine (Bonhomme) and an innkeeper (Sauvinet.) Finally, all the Ministers hope for the interference of England and Spain. They think that the differences will end with the recall of the Consul. The John VI. man of war, and four frigates, are stationed round the two French brigs: and it is asserted that the Government will prevent the latter sailing till after the departure of the frigate which is to transport the two Frenchmen and 108 Portuguese to the different settlements on the coast of Africa." Another letter, of the same date says "As soon as Mr. Hopner, the English Consul, became acquainted with the answer of the Portuguese Government to the demand of the French Consul, he addressed to the Viscount de Santarem a despatch, requesting him to state officially whether the decision which had been received by M. Cassas was only applicable to the French Consul, or whether it also regarded the Consul of England. He insisted the more upon this, as in the remonstrances which he had addressed to the Portuguese Government on the ill-treatment experienced by a British subject, he (Mr. Hopner) was not specially authorized by this Government, like M. Cassas, but upon this occasion acted only in his capacity of Consul, and upon the general authority which is uniformly attached to his office. The Viscount immediately replied, that he regretted Mr. Hopner had thought himself placed, with regard to the interests of his Government, on the same footing as M. Cassas, since he had come to Lisbon with a letter of recommendation from Lord Palmerston, whilst M. Cassas had no other title than that of having been presented by M. Blanchet. It the course of next week he would receive an answer to his remonstrances.— We learn that the President of the United States of America has given orders for two frigates to proceed to Lisbon, to claim of the Portuguese Government the prizes made by the blockading vessels of Terceira upon American vessels."— *Herald, May* 7.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

WALKING DRESS.—Pelisse of rose-coloured satin, richly trimmed down the front of the skirt with a garniture *á la tulippe*, gradually becoming smaller towards the top The body is made plain, and finished with a cape *á la Louise*. Sleeve divided into three parts at the top, which are united by rounded leaflets interlacing each other. The lower sleeve is made close to the arm, and cut so as to fall over in two points at the elbow.— *Royal Lady's Magazine*.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of canary-coloured *gaze Clémentine*, over satin to correspond; the *corsage* cut low, draped in light folds, and crossing on the bosom. A narrow *blonde de Cambray* tucker stands up round the bust. *Bêret* sleeve, with *blonde mancherons* of the wing form. The skirt is trimmed with gauze ribbons to correspond with the dress ; the ribbons disposed in waves, intermixed with *nœuds* ; a *bouquet* of violets placed in each *nœud*. A braid of hair, entwined with pearls, is brought round the head. The hind hair is arranged on the summit of the head in bows ; the bows crossed by a band of white ribbon, which connects two *bouquets* of white roses, the one placed on the left side in front, the other on the right towards the back of the head. Pearl necklace, gold bracelets, with pearl clasps.— *La Belle Assemblée*.

BALL DRESS.—Evening dress of jonquil-coloured aerophane crape, over a white satin slip. The dress made full, and trimmed at the bottom with a scroll trimming, mixed with stars and ends of sapphire-blue satin ribbon. The body plaited, and laced on each side with a rich cordon of silk, and finished at the bust with a bias cut fulling, edged with blue satin, braced over the shoulders, and ornamented with stars of ribbon. The sleeves are cut *á la couroune*, and trimmed with ribbon.— *Royal Lady's Magazine*.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE RIDICULOUS.

SAVAGE ROYALTY.—When the unfortunate King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands were in this country they were taken to see *Pizarro* and a pantomime at Drury Lane. Uninitiated in civilized feelings, however, the poor barbaric sovereigns laughed heartily at the heroic deeds of *Rolla* and the maternal sorrows of *Cora*, whilst they never stirred a muscle at all the antics of the *Clown*, which they seemed to regard quite as "serious business." It would puzzle a philospher (unless he were a Sandwich Island one) to account for this unusual effect of tragedy and pantomime.

Their Majesties of the Sandwich Islands were not, perhaps, quite so absurd and irrational in the allotment of their laughter and gravity as the above paragraph seems disposed to represent them. If it be true, it is what Mr. Coleridge would call a psycological curiosity. Perhaps their laughter at the heroic deeds of *Rolla* and the maternal sorrows of *Cora* was occasioned by a consciousness that it was all acting. Garrick himself is said to have made a joke of the exquisite pathos which he threw into the character of *Lear*, and to have laughed aside at the tears of the audience. By laughter, perhaps, these poor barbaric sovereigns expressed their approbation of the actors, or by laughter they may have shown that they saw through the hollowness of the pretence. Every one knows that a tragedy so performed as to be laughable, is, of all ludicrous exhibitions, the most ludicrous. But how are we to account for their gravity at the pantomime? They saw more deeply into it than nineteenths of the spectators. They saw that is was, indeed, a serious business ; they saw that the actors underwent much toil, and they pitied the labourers ; or, peradventure, they did not know what it meant ; or they might have had some compassion on the *Clown*, apprehending that he might break or dislocate his limbs ; or, lastly, they might have imagined that so wise and enlightened a people as the English would not have exhibited such a spectacle but for some allegorical meaning, which they of the Sandwich Islands could not fathom, and they might have looked serious in the mere effort to ascertain the object of it.— *Atlas May* 1.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

Things as they are, no mortal has ever seen, though the words be familiar as household words, and perpetually on the lips of men. We cannot see things as *they* are, for we are compelled by a necessity of nature to see things as *we* are. We never can get rid of ourselves. A man might as rationally expect to set his foot on the shadow of his head at eventide, as to see things as they are. They elude our grasp, and flit from our vision as completely as the idea of substance slips through the fingers of a philosopher. We may bridle ourselves up to the heroism of dispassionate discussion, we may lay aside all our prejudices, we may divest ourselves of all locality of impression, we may put ourselves quite out of the question, we may yield ourselves up to the pure, perfect, and ardent love of truth for its own most beautiful sake, we may, as the judge tells jurymen, divest ourselves of the recollection of all that we have heard, or the impression of all that we have felt, before we came into Court, we may—poh !—we can do no such thing ; and with all our parade of candour and pretence of impartiality we must ever be ourselves in every case that calls for our consideration, and we might as easily sell our shadow to the evil spirit, or as pleasantly hand over our skin to the fellmonger, as we can divest ourselves of our own peculiar view of things. It is pleasant enough to read the meekly insinuating titles of controversial pamphlets, professing to give impartial statements, calm reviews, plain facts, unvarnished tales—why, there is not a tale on the face of the earth worth a straw, that is not varnished, and that does not derive nine-tenths of its interest from its varnish. Things as they are, are a downright nonentity ; for what can prove their existence ? Who has ever been able to discriminate between his own peculiar views of things and the absolute nature of things themselves? Take any topic that has been agitated, can, may, or shall agitate humanity, and you will see what a vain attempt it is to endeavour to look at things as they are. Does any man whose senses are worth ten minutes purchase fancy that he can look calmly, dispassionately, and philosophically, at the question of Parliamentary reform ? Has not every one been from his youth up a practised advocate *pro or con*, weaving the arguments on one side or other into the very web of his political soul, till postulates have grown into demonstrations, and demonstrations have hardened into axioms ? Is not every one convinced by his own arguments, and as much astonished at the stupidity of his opponents as his opponents are astonished at his ? Nay, so decidedly and generally is the force of this principle recognized, than when a convert is made either one way or the other, the conversion is attributed to anything rather than to the power of reasoning leading the mind to see things as they are. If by an argumentative speech a whole Parliament were brought to an unanimity of opinion, who would believe that logic had conquered prejudice, and that the candid convrets had listened to nothing but reason? So far from believing it probable or even possible that others should see things as we do, we should scarcely be able to believe in the verity of ten or a dozen people who might profess to be convinced by our arguments, unless they were persons who had previously no opinions on the subject at all, and so took the first that were offered to them, merely because they cared nothing, and knew as little, about the matter. We can see nothing as it is, except that which we do not care about ; and then we have no motive to trouble ourselves about the matter, and are ready to take the report of another ; so we must look at everything through spectacles, either our own or those of other people. Of things as they are we know nothing, we only know things as they affect us, be it in physics or morals. The Greenlander and the African have mighty different notions of sunshine. Aldermen and coal-heavers have very different notions of bread and cheese, Lawyers and their clients have very different notions of law. Plaintiff and defendant differ in their views of a verdict. Buyer and seller are often at an issue to what is reasonable, Old folks and young folks are not unanimous on the subject of discretion. And though the world consents to call three score years and ten a pretty fair duration of human life, yet there are many diversities of opinion as to what is old age, and a man of forty has by no means the same idea of the middle of life as a man of one-and-twenty. Few persons are agreed on the subject of beauty. Chinese, Hottentots and Europeans, are all at issue on the topic. How widely do critics and authors differ on the subject of criticism ! And philosophers will tell us, with all the gravity imaginable, that though grass may appear green to me and green to you, yet it is impossible to prove that my notion of green is the same as yours. These same philosophers will also tell you that the same rainbow cannot be seen by two different persons—that the refractions from one set of rain-drops fall upon one pair of eyes, and the refractions of another set of rain-drops fall upon another pair of eyes gazing at the same time upon what two persons are pleased to call and imagine the same rainbow. Even the very cardinal virtues, which from their dignity one should judge to be immutable, cannot be seen as they are. For only take one as a sample, and ask what is temperance ? Who knows? Every body ; but as every body differs on the subject, it appears that in this case, as many others, every body is nobody. A story is told of an Irish nobleman who in his youth was considered a milksop, but thirty years after was thought to be too fond of the bottle, but in all this time he had not altered or varied his drinking. So far from seeing things as they are, we cannot even see ourselves as we are. On this topic we, for the most, differ from the rest of the world, seeing beauties which they see not, and discerning excellencies of which they are not aware ; or, perhaps, on the other hand, not suspecting ourselves to be possessed of half the good qualities which our neighbours give us credit for ; hence the conceit of some and the sheepishness of others. Things as they are may do very well to talk about and to write about. The topic will never be exhausted, for nobody knows anything about it. It is a well without a bottom, a labyrinth without a clue. It is the phœnix of intellect, a very fine thing, which wants nothing to make its beauty perfect but existence.— *Atlas, May* 1.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The History of England. By Sir James Mackintosh. Vol. II. Dr. Lardner's Encyclopædia. London, 1831.

In this volume Sir James Mackintosh fully developes those great powers, for the possession of which the public have long given him credit, although no distinguished man of the age has made less of his opportunities. His first volume was too condensed ; it hardly afforded breadth to the philosophy that embellished the subject in his hands. Here he has enlarged his plan, and the result is the ablest commentary that has yet appeared in our language upon some of the most important circumstances in English history. The time embraced in this volume is from the wars of the Roses to the reign of Queen Mary. Within this era, or rather series of eras, some of those events took place that cast their influence even upon the present day. The rise of Luther—the struggle of the reformed religion—the suppression of monasteries—the preaching of John Knox—and the reverses to which the infant constitution was subjected through those disastrous scenes—open a rich field to the genius of the historian. We especially recommend to attention the chapter on the Reformation, and can hardly sufficiently admire the admirable delineation of the reign and character of Henry VIII, who was cast in an age that was more peculiarly adapted than any other to throw out the oddly assorted qualities by which he was distinguished. This brings us to a singular and unexpected analogy that struck us forcibly on perusal of this part of Sir James's book.

The records of history, perhaps, can scarcely furnish a parallel so curiously exact as that which exists between the portraits of Henry VIII. and George IV. If the resemblance extended only to habits and dispositions, or to those acts and that system of conduct which necessarily or usually arise out of similar habits or dispositions of mind or body, still the coincidence would be remarkable. But in this instance it becomes more so, by the addition of what may, perhaps, be regarded as accidental likenesses. We are far from desiring to wound the memory of George IV, by instituting an offensive comparison with the worst vices of Henry. They lived in different ages, the one coming after the other at a period when the world had undergone extraordinary revolutions, when the indulgence of royal humours was much restricted, and when the people had arrived at such a sense of their own rights, and had, indeed, obtained possession of such a moiety of them, as to preclude the possibility of the kingly violation of the open decencies of life, and the ordinances of public opinion. In so far, therefore, as the ages were different, these kings were different. But in many of the circumstances of their reign, and in all the particulars of their individual characters, there existed a conformity, the more surprising when we remember in what a period of licentiousness, self-will, and rank despotism, the genius of the eighth HENRY was matured. In his youth Henry is described by a foreign minister then at his court, as "exceeding fair, and as well proportioned in every part as possible. He is an excellent musician and composer ; an admirable horseman and wrestler ; and possesses a good knowledge of modern languages. He is a prince of a royal carriage, and rather than he will miss or want any part of his will or appetite, he will put one half of his reign in danger." A passion for dress, and splendour of all kinds, was a remarkable element in his character. For a joust, or a tournament, or a field of cloth of gold, he would have sacrificed the highest interests of the kingdom. Does not this parallel run without a single exception ? From his followers he exacted the most unbounded devotion, but was himself incapable of a lasting friendship. Sir Thomas More died on the scaffold. How did Sheridan die ? If he treated his ministers or his friends with apparent familiarity, or kindness, it was merely as the instruments of his amusements, his pleasures, or his policy. It is now believed that George IV. (all allowance being made for the spirit of the times) was likewise a gilder of the surface of courtesies. These two monarchs also passed through similar ordeals of feeling, if we may so use the expression, in their relations with women. The story of Anne of Cleves is, in part, that of the early scenes between George IV. and Caroline—that of Lady Catherine Howard also, in part, fills up the latter. They both married women they had not previously seen, and were disgusted with them when seen ; they both charged upon their consorts offences, which, whether true or not failed of proof. We should, perhaps, close the parrallel here, but can hardly omit its final coincidence. By the unrestrained indulgence of the table Henry fell into the most offensive corpulence.

His body had become so unwiedly, that he could not be moved without machines contrived, for the purpose. An oppression on his breathing rendered it difficult for him to relieve himself by a recumbent posture. *The signature of his name became too heavy a task for his feeble or overloaded hands. Stamps with his initails were affixed in his presence, and by his verbal command, to all the instruments which required the royal signature.* He became offensive to his humblest attendants by an ulcer in one of his swollen limbs, which often subjected him to the extremity of pain.

This completes the resemblance ; but for the minute points, and its regular progression to a whole likeness, we refer to the history itself. —*Atlas, May* 1.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

SMELTING OF IRON. Heated air for blast furnaces has been used for some time at the Clyde Iron Works, and with great success. Experiments have proved that iron is smelted by heated air, with three fourths of the quantity of coal required, when cold air, that is air not artificially heated, is employed for that purpose, while the produce of the furnace in iron is at the same time greatly increased. All the furnaces at Clyde Iron Works are now blown with it. At these works the air, before it is thrown into the blast furnaces, is heated 220° of Fahr. in cast iron vessels placed on furnaces, is similar to those of steam-engine boilers. It is expected that a higher temperature than 220° will be productive of a proportionally increased effect. But this is a subject of experiment. It is supposed that this improvement will accomplish a saving in the cost of the iron in Great Britain, to the amount of at least 200,000*l.* a year.

THE GERMAN SILVER.—This is nothing more than the white copper long known in China, it does not contain a single particle of real silver ; for it is only an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc ; but it is, on account of its perfect unalterability, superior for many purposes (such as musical instruments, touch-holes of guns, &c.) to either silver or gold. Although only now coming into known use in England, it has been no stranger to the manufactories of Birmingham for thirty years.

NATIVE GOLD.—Casualties if attended to, might often impart important hints ; and these, followed up, conduct to some valuable end. The late Mr. Ireton of Ireton Hall, in Cumberland, in craving a pullet which had been reared on his farm, discovered a pallet of native gold in contact with the breast-bone : it was nearly half an inch square ; and the probability is, that the fowl had picked it up from the bed of a rivulet which flowed through part of his estate.— *Atlas, May* 1.

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